(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:46:52 ON 04 NOV 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, INPADOC, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:47:18 ON 04 NOV 2003

L1	156082	ACETAMINOPHEN OR DICLOFENAC OR INDOMETHACIN OR KETOPROFEN OR NA
L2	1334	L1 AND (ASCORB? OR (GREEN TEA) OR ASTRAGALUS)
L3	33	L2 AND (CURCUMIN OR NETTLE OR BROMELAIN)
L4	1	L3 AND (MILK THISTLE)
L5	27	DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6	9	ANTIINFLAMM? AND (MILK THISTLE)
L7	9	DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 41 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 6
AN 1998:396132 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800396132
TI Antinociceptive and anti-**inflammatory** effects of **Sambucus** ebulus rhizome extract in rats.
AU Ahmadiani, A.; Fereidoni, M.; Semnanian, S. [Reprint author]; Kamalinejad, M.; Saremi, S.
CS Dep. Physiol., Tarbiat Modarres Univ., P.O. Box 14155-4838, Tehran, Iran
SO Journal of Ethnopharmacology, (July, 1998) Vol. 61, No. 3, pp. 229-235. print.
CODEN: JOETD7. ISSN: 0378-8741.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 10 Sep 1998
Last Updated on STN: 21 Oct 1998
AB In this study we used the chronic (formalin test) and acute (tail flick) pain models of rats for evaluation of probable analgesic and anti-**inflammatory** effect of **Sambucus** ebulus (Se) rhizome extract. Sodium salicylate (SS) was used as a positive control. A total of 300 mg/kg of SS (i.p.) had no effect on tail flick latency, while 100 and 200 mg/kg i.p. of extract increased this latency ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively). In formalin test, SS (300 mg/kg i.p.) and extract (100 mg/kg i.p.) alleviated the animals' nociception in the second phases, while in the first phase, only the extract caused an anti nociceptive effect ($P < 0.05$). A total of 200 mg/kg of the extract showed a significant effect on both phases ($P < 0.001$), which was not reversed by naloxone (2 mg/kg i.p.). On the other hand in the acute anti-**inflammatory** test, the plant extract (200 mg/kg i.p.) showed a significant effect, (e.g. SS $P < 0.01$) and was not reversed by naloxone (2 mg/kg i.p.). Therefore, it seems that the mechanism of the antinociceptive and anti-**inflammatory** actions of extract are not related to the opioid system, of course the comparison of chronic administration of SS and Se showed a rapid onset of action for Se rather than SS, and because of its effect on tail flick latency and both phases of formalin test, the site of its analgesic action is probably central. Our phytochemical studies indicate that methanol extract of plant rhizome contains flavonoids, steroids, glycosides and tannins. The LD50 of the extract was 600 mg/kg.

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 41 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 6
AN 1998:396132 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800396132
TI Antinociceptive and anti-**inflammatory** effects of **Sambucus** ebulus rhizome extract in rats.
AU Ahmadiani, A.; Fereidoni, M.; Semnanian, S. [Reprint author]; Kamalinejad, M.; Saremi, S.
CS Dep. Physiol., Tarbiat Modarres Univ., P.O. Box 14155-4838, Tehran, Iran
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CODEN: JOETD7. ISSN: 0378-8741.
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ED Entered STN: 10 Sep 1998
Last Updated on STN: 21 Oct 1998
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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:19:20 ON 04 NOV 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, INPADOC, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:19:30 ON 04 NOV 2003

L1	1	SAMBUCUS AND ACETAMINOPHEN
L2	2	SAMBUCUS AND (NSAID? OR (NON-STEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY))
L3	45412	NSAID? OR (NON-STEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY) OR ACETAMINOPHEN
L4	170	L3 AND (ZINC OR ECHINACEA OR GOLDENSEAL)
L5	124	DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6	122121	DICLOFENAC OR INDOMETHACIN OR KETOPROFEN OR NAPROXEN OR PIROXIC
L7	13	L6 AND SAMBUCUS
L8	9	DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9	56	SAMBUCUS AND INFLAMMA?
L10	41	DUPLICATE REMOVE L9 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11	156082	L6 OR (NSAID? OR ACETAMINOPHEN)
L12	1423	L11 AND ELDER?
L13	3	L11 AND ELDERBERR?

=>

ANSWER 107 OF 124 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1990:565431 CAPLUS

DN 113:165431

TI Use of **zinc** acexamate in the prophylaxis of gastropathy induced by **non-steroidal antiinflammatory** drugs

IN Buxade Vinas, Antonio

PA Laboratorios Vinas S. A., Spain

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 369088	A1	19900523	EP 1988-500109	19881114
	EP 369088	B1	19920325		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	AT 73994	E	19920415	AT 1988-500109	19881114
PRAI	EP 1988-500109		19881114		

AB A pharmaceutical compn. for prevention of gastropathy caused by the administration of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (**NSAID**) contains Zn acexamate (ZAC) as active principle. In an expt., rats were sacrificed after treatment with ZAC and **NSAID**. The stomach was extirpated, and macro- and microscopic evaluations were made following the method of Adami (1964). The results showed the protective effect of ZAC on **NSAID**-induced gastric lesions. Several possible pharmaceutical compns. contg. ZAC were given.

L5 ANSWER 87 OF 124 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 18
AN 1995:319979 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598334279
TI **Zinc**-indomethacin complex: Synthesis, physicochemical and biological evaluation in the rat.
AU Singla, Anil K. [Reprint author]; Wadhwa, Hardeep
CS Dep. Pharmaceutical Sci., Panjab Univ., Chandigarh 160014, India
SO International Journal of Pharmaceutics (Amsterdam), (1995) Vol. 120, No. 2, pp. 145-155.
CODEN: IJPHDE. ISSN: 0378-5173.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 30 Jul 1995
Last Updated on STN: 30 Jul 1995
AB In continuation of our work on **zinc** complexes of acidic **NSAIDs** in order to improve their therapeutic index, **zinc** complex of indomethacin was synthesised and characterised by IR, NMR, UV, DSC, atomic absorption spectroscopy and elemental analysis. The pH-solubility profile at 25 degree C and in vitro release pattern at 37 degree C by dissolution method were determined for the **zinc** complex and compared with that of indomethacin. **Zinc** -indomethacin complex showed almost double the solubility and rate of dissolution at pH 6.0 as compared to the parent drug. Anti-inflammatory studies (using carrageenan-induced hind paw edema method) showed that the **zinc** complex is 2.99-times more potent than indomethacin and 2.55-times more potent than the corresponding physical mixture of indomethacin and **zinc** sulphate. ANOVA followed by Duncan's new multiple range test indicated a statistically significant difference (p lt 0.01) among them. Ulcerogenic effects of the **zinc** complex were observed at 1.5-times the ED-50 of indomethacin as well as at 1.5-times its own ED-50, in rats. The lesion indices obtained were compared with that of indomethacin (at 1.5-times its ED-50) and control and were statistically evaluated using the Kruskal-Wallis rank test. They were found to be significantly different (p lt 0.001). The **zinc** complex at 1.5-times its own ED-50 was found to be the safest with practically no ulcers at all. These studies indicate that the dose of indomethacin and hence its ulcerogenic effects may be reduced appreciably by complexing it with **zinc**, with no change in its therapeutic action.

L5 ANSWER 87 OF 124 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 18
AN 1995:319979 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598334279
TI **Zinc**-indomethacin complex: Synthesis, physicochemical and biological evaluation in the rat.
AU Singla, Anil K. [Reprint author]; Wadhwa, Hardeep
CS Dep. Pharmaceutical Sci., Panjab Univ., Chandigarh 160014, India
SO International Journal of Pharmaceutics (Amsterdam), (1995) Vol. 120, No. 2, pp. 145-155.
CODEN: IJPHDE. ISSN: 0378-5173.
DT Article
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L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:49152 CAPLUS
DN 130:172798
TI Wrinkle-preventing cosmetics containing collagen bundle conditioners and inflammation inhibitors
IN Kitada, Yoshio; Ota, Yutaka; Matsumoto, Katsuo; Nishimori, Yasutomo
PA Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11012122	A2	19990119	JP 1997-180510	19970620
PRAI	JP 1997-180510		19970620		

AB The cosmetics contain .gtoreq.1 components which promote reconstruction of UV-damaged dermis collagen bundle and .gtoreq.1 inflammation inhibitors. The collagen bundle conditioners may be ursolic acid, its salts, its derivs., essences of loquat, thyme, perilla, etc., and the inflammation inhibitors may be essences of Sanguisorba officinalis, Paeonia suffruticosa, etc., glycyrrhizin, **NSAIDS** such as ketoprofen, etc. An antiwrinkle cream contg. sage essence and burdock ext. was formulated.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:49152 CAPLUS
DN 130:172798
TI Wrinkle-preventing cosmetics containing collagen bundle conditioners and inflammation inhibitors
IN Kitada, Yoshio; Ota, Yutaka; Matsumoto, Katsuo; Nishimori, Yasutomo
PA Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PRAI	JP 1997-180510		19970620		

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L5 ANSWER 14 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:529243 CAPLUS
DN 131:161642
TI Protease-based dietary supplementation for decreasing recovery time from soft-tissue injury
IN Houston, Devin B.; Harrison, Danielle; Davidson, John; Harris, Jack; Collier, Tony
PA National Enzyme Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9941361	A1	19990819	WO 1999-US1690	19990127
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9924730	A1	19990830	AU 1999-24730	19990127
PRAI	US 1998-23847	A	19980213		
	WO 1999-US1690	W	19990127		

AB A compn. and method of use thereof for promoting recovery from soft-tissue injury is disclosed. The compn. contains a mixt. of fungal, plant, and bacterial proteases, antioxidants, vitamins, minerals, and excipients. The compn. can also include a non-prescription analgesic. A capsule contained fungal protease A 70, fungal protease B 20, fungal protease C 6, **bromelain** 5, papain 1, neutral bacterial protease 7.5, Ca **ascorbate** 30, Ca citrate 60, rutin 25, quercetin 8, grape seed exts. 5, kelp 60, irish moss 30, **acetaminophen** 80, fillers 129.3, and mineral oils 3.2 parts.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1997:103942 CAPLUS
DN 126:176719
TI Properties and medical use of flavonolignans (silymarin) from Silybum marianum
AU Leng-Peschlow, Elke
CS Madaus AG, Koln, D-51109, Germany
SO Phytotherapy Research (1996), 10(Suppl. 1), S25-S26
CODEN: PHYREH; ISSN: 0951-418X
PB Wiley
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with refs. Purified flavonolignan exts. from the fruits of the **milk thistle** (S. marianum syn. Carduus marianus L.) mainly contain silymarin, an isomer mixt. of silibinin, isosilibinin, silicristin and silidianin. Silymarin is used for oral treatment of toxic liver damage (induced by alc., drugs or environmental toxins) and for supportive therapy in chronic inflammatory liver diseases and in liver cirrhosis. Silymarin and its main isomer silibinin, resp., have antioxidant properties thus preventing lipid peroxidn. and membrane destruction in cells. In addn., protein biosynthesis and cell regeneration are accelerated in the damaged liver leading to restoration of the liver functions. Certain mushroom toxins are prevented from entering the liver cell by silibinin due to competitive inhibition of receptors at the cell membrane. I.v. treatment with a sol. silibinin deriv. is now an important life-saving factor in the std. therapy of cases of Amanita phalloides poisoning. Finally, it has recently been shown that silymarin inhibits leukotriene prodn. which explains its **antiinflammatory** effect and that it has an antifibrotic action. Clin. trials confirm the pos. effects found in exptl. studies. Thus, silymarin is nowadays not only the best documented drug for liver therapy but also one of the most intensively investigated plant exts. with known mechanisms of action.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1997:103942 CAPLUS
DN 126:176719
TI Properties and medical use of flavonolignans (silymarin) from Silybum marianum
AU Leng-Peschlow, Elke
CS Madaus AG, Koln, D-51109, Germany
SO Phytotherapy Research (1996), 10(Suppl. 1), S25-S26
CODEN: PHYREH; ISSN: 0951-418X
PB Wiley
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with refs. Purified flavonolignan exts. from the fruits of the **milk thistle** (S. marianum syn. Carduus marianus L.) mainly contain silymarin, an isomer mixt. of silibinin, isosilibinin, silicristin and silidianin. Silymarin is used for oral treatment of toxic liver damage (induced by alc., drugs or environmental toxins) and for supportive therapy in chronic inflammatory liver diseases and in liver cirrhosis. Silymarin and its main isomer silibinin, resp., have antioxidant properties thus preventing lipid peroxidn. and membrane destruction in cells. In addn., protein biosynthesis and cell regeneration are accelerated in the damaged liver leading to restoration of the liver functions. Certain mushroom toxins are prevented from entering the liver cell by silibinin due to competitive inhibition of receptors at the cell membrane. I.v. treatment with a sol. silibinin deriv. is now an important life-saving factor in the std. therapy of cases of Amanita phalloides poisoning. Finally, it has recently been shown that silymarin inhibits leukotriene prodn. which explains its **antiinflammatory** effect and that it has an antifibrotic action. Clin. trials confirm the pos. effects found in exptl. studies. Thus, silymarin is nowadays not only the best documented drug for liver therapy but also one of the most intensively investigated plant exts. with known mechanisms of action.

L5 ANSWER 46 OF 124 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:190733 CAPLUS
DN 132:203139
TI **Zinc** complexes of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs
IN Amarjit, Singh; Rajesh, Jain; Anil, Kumarsingla
PA Panacea Biotec Limited, India
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 987023	A1	20000322	EP 1998-610026	19980817
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI EP 1998-610026		19980817		

AB A COX2 selective pharmaceutical compn. is disclosed. The compn. has a potency ratio less than 1 and comprises a complex of naproxen and/or one or more salts and/or adducts of naproxen or mixts. thereof and **zinc** in one or more salt forms or mixts. thereof and represented by the formula (Drug)2 Zn.cntdot.nH2O. The drug in the above formula is Naproxen in a suitable pharmaceutical base/carrier or diluent.

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2002:45551 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200045551
TI Low molecular weight vegetable composition.
AU Yamazaki, H. [Inventor]; Kuroda, M. [Inventor]; Niwa, K. [Inventor]
CS Koganei, Japan
ASSIGNEE: KOZO NIWA
PI US 5531992 July 2, 1996
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (July 2, 1996) Vol. 1188, No. 1, pp. 360. print.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 2 Jan 2002
Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002

TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing **NSAIDS**
IN Barrett, David Michael; Jones, Huw Lyn; Jones, Idwal; Smith, Carl Simon
PA The Boots Company PLC, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9852540	A1	19981126	WO 1998-EP3179	19980522
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9881079	A1	19981211	AU 1998-81079	19980522
PRAI	GB 1997-10505		19970522		
	GB 1997-10527		19970522		
	GB 1997-10544		19970522		
	WO 1998-EP3179		19980522		

AB The present invention relates to the use of an **NSAID** selected from ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen, diclofenac, piroxicam and indomethacin in the treatment of the symptoms of cold and flu particularly sore throat. The method consists of administration to a patient of a pharmaceutical compn. in the form of a masticable or suckable solid dosage form or a liq. or a spray contg. a therapeutically effective amt. of the **NSAID** which releases the **NSAID** in the oral cavity so as to deliver the **NSAID** to the surface of the sore throat. The compn. may also contain (a) therapeutically effective amt. of 1 or more active ingredients selected from an antihistamine, a cough suppressant, a decongestant, an expectorant, a muscle relaxant, a centrally acting analgesic, a local anesthetic, an antibacterial compd., an antiviral compd., an antibiotic compd., an antifungal compd., minerals and vitamins and/or (b) a burn-masking amt. of an agent which has a warming effect on the mucosa of the throat. Thus, a lozenge contained CaCO3 7.5, PVP 1.43, aerosil 0.036, Mg stearate 0.18, isomalt 1885, lycasin 440 mg, ketoprofen q.v. (quantum vis) and flavoring q.v.

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 64 OF 124 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1999:392527 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900392527
TI Pharmacokinetic profile and adverse gastric effect of **zinc** -piroxicam in rats.
AU Tagliati, Carlos A.; Kimura, Elza; Nothenberg, Michael S.; Santos, Silvia R.J.C.; Oga, Seizi [Reprint author]
CS Depto. de Analises Clinicas e Toxicologicas da Faculdade de Ciecias Farmaceuticas, Universidade Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
SO General Pharmacology, (July, 1999) Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 67-71. print. CODEN: GEPHDP. ISSN: 0306-3623.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 28 Sep 1999
Last Updated on STN: 28 Sep 1999
AB Complexation of piroxicam with **zinc** extends its absorption time in rats. The time of peak concentration value for complexed piroxicam was 5.27 hr compared to only 2.56 hr for the uncomplexed agent. Piroxicam and **zinc**-piroxicam show similar inhibitory effects on carrageenin-induced paw edema. **Zinc**-piroxicam is less irritating than piroxicam on the gastric mucosa.

L5 ANSWER 64 OF 124 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1999:392527 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900392527
TI Pharmacokinetic profile and adverse gastric effect of **zinc** -piroxicam in rats.
AU Tagliati, Carlos A.; Kimura, Elza; Nothenberg, Michael S.; Santos, Silvia R.J.C.; Oga, Seizi [Reprint author]
CS Depto. de Analises Clinicas e Toxicologicas da Faculdade de Ciecias Farmaceuticas, Universidade Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
SO General Pharmacology, (July, 1999) Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 67-71. print.
CODEN: GEPHDP. ISSN: 0306-3623.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 28 Sep 1999
Last Updated on STN: 28 Sep 1999
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5 ANSWER 59 OF 124 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 10
AN 2000:45043 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000045043
TI Analgesic, anti-inflammatory and ulcerogenic activity of a **zinc** -naproxen complex in mice and rats.
AU Jain, N. K.; Singh, Amarjit; Kulkarni, S. K. [Reprint author]
CS Pharmacology Division, University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Punjab University, Chandigarh, 160 014, India
SO Pharmacy and Pharmacology Communications, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 5, No. 10, pp. 599-602. print.
ISSN: 1460-8081.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jan 2000
Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 2001
AB Naproxen, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (**NSAID**), was complexed with **zinc** (II) metal. Tests were performed to determine the analgesic, anti-inflammatory and ulcerogenic effects of **zinc**-naproxen compared with naproxen. Compared with naproxen, on a molar equivalent basis, the **zinc**-naproxen complex was found to have greater analgesic activity (acetic acid-induced abdominal constriction and tail-flick tests in mice) and comparable anti-inflammatory activity (rat paw oedema). The **zinc**-naproxen complex was also less ulcerogenic than naproxen in a chronic gastric injury model. Complexation of naproxen with **zinc** markedly reduces its ulcerogenic effect with better analgesic and comparable anti-inflammatory effects.

5 ANSWER 59 OF 124 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 10
AN 2000:45043 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000045043
TI Analgesic, anti-inflammatory and ulcerogenic activity of a **zinc** -naproxen complex in mice and rats.
AU Jain, N. K.; Singh, Amarjit; Kulkarni, S. K. [Reprint author]
CS Pharmacology Division, University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Punjab University, Chandigarh, 160 014, India
SO Pharmacy and Pharmacology Communications, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 5, No. 10, pp. 599-602. print.
ISSN: 1460-8081.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jan 2000
Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 2001
AB Naproxen, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (**NSAID**), was complexed with **zinc** (II) metal. Tests were performed to determine the analgesic, anti-inflammatory and ulcerogenic effects of **zinc**-naproxen compared with naproxen. Compared with naproxen, on a molar equivalent basis, the **zinc**-naproxen complex was found to have greater analgesic activity (acetic acid-induced abdominal constriction and tail-flick tests in mice) and comparable anti-inflammatory activity (rat paw oedema). The **zinc**-naproxen complex was also less ulcerogenic than naproxen in a chronic gastric injury model. Complexation of naproxen with **zinc** markedly reduces its ulcerogenic effect with better analgesic and comparable anti-inflammatory effects.

L5 ANSWER 57 OF 124 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:557716 CAPLUS
DN 131:157646
TI Preparation of nimesulide micronized salts
IN Monti, Tiziana; Mossi, Waldo
PA Helsinn Healthcare S.A., Switz.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 937709	A1	19990825	EP 1999-102289	19990205
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	IT 1298221	B1	19991220	IT 1998-MI253	19980210
PRAI	IT 1998-MI253	A	19980210		

AB Nimesulide micronized salts with metals such as sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and **zinc** (e.g., nimesulide sodium salt), are prepd. by the salification of nimesulfide with basic metal compds. (e.g., sodium hydroxide), the salt pptd., washed, and micronized by either spray drying or grinding to a particle size of 5-50 .mu.m (preferably 5-20 .mu.m) to produce **NSAID** pharmaceutical which have improved characteristics of bioavailability and pharmacokinetics (no data).

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 57 OF 124 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:557716 CAPLUS
DN 131:157646
TI Preparation of nimesulide micronized salts
IN Monti, Tiziana; Mossi, Waldo
PA Helsinn Healthcare S.A., Switz.
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DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

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PI	EP 937709	A1	19990825	EP 1999-102289	19990205
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	IT 1298221	B1	19991220	IT 1998-MI253	19980210
PRAI	IT 1998-MI253	A	19980210		

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RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 51 OF 124 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:763882 CAPLUS
DN 131:350671
TI Composition having therapeutic and/or nutritionally active substituent
IN Krotzer, R. Douglas
PA Adams Food Ltd., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9961038	A1	19991202	WO 1999-US11886	19990528
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9942174	A1	19991213	AU 1999-42174	19990528
PRAI	US 1998-86984P	P	19980529		
	US 1998-199432	A	19981125		
	WO 1999-US11886	W	19990528		

AB The invention relates to compns. having a nutritionally beneficial substituent and a substituent that stimulates a short and/or long term psychol. feedback and to vehicles or devices that accomplish the delivery of the nutritionally beneficial substituent to a recipient.

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 51 OF 124 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:763882 CAPLUS
DN 131:350671
TI Composition having therapeutic and/or nutritionally active substituent
IN Krotzer, R. Douglas
PA Adams Food Ltd., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9961038	A1	19991202	WO 1999-US11886	19990528
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9942174	A1	19991213	AU 1999-42174	19990528
PRAI	US 1998-86984P	P	19980529		
	US 1998-199432	A	19981125		
	WO 1999-US11886	W	19990528		

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RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 52 OF 124 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:529243 CAPLUS
DN 131:161642
TI Protease-based dietary supplementation for decreasing recovery time from soft-tissue injury
IN Houston, Devin B.; Harrison, Danielle; Davidson, John; Harris, Jack; Collier, Tony
PA National Enzyme Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9941361	A1	19990819	WO 1999-US1690	19990127
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9924730	A1	19990830	AU 1999-24730	19990127
PRAI	US 1998-23847	A	19980213		
	WO 1999-US1690	W	19990127		

AB A compn. and method of use thereof for promoting recovery from soft-tissue injury is disclosed. The compn. contains a mixt. of fungal, plant, and bacterial proteases, antioxidants, vitamins, minerals, and excipients. The compn. can also include a non-prescription analgesic. A capsule contained fungal protease A 70, fungal protease B 20, fungal protease C 6, bromelain 5, papain 1, neutral bacterial protease 7.5, Ca ascorbate 30, Ca citrate 60, rutin 25, quercetin 8, grape seed exts. 5, kelp 60, irish moss 30, **acetaminophen** 80, fillers 129.3, and mineral oils 3.2 parts.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 52 OF 124 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:529243 CAPLUS
DN 131:161642
TI Protease-based dietary supplementation for decreasing recovery time from soft-tissue injury
IN Houston, Devin B.; Harrison, Danielle; Davidson, John; Harris, Jack; Collier, Tony
PA National Enzyme Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9941361	A1	19990819	WO 1999-US1690	19990127
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9924730	A1	19990830	AU 1999-24730	19990127
PRAI	US 1998-23847	A	19980213		
	WO 1999-US1690	W	19990127		

AB A compn. and method of use thereof for promoting recovery from soft-tissue injury is disclosed. The compn. contains a mixt. of fungal, plant, and bacterial proteases, antioxidants, vitamins, minerals, and excipients. The compn. can also include a non-prescription analgesic. A capsule contained fungal protease A 70, fungal protease B 20, fungal protease C 6, bromelain 5, papain 1, neutral bacterial protease 7.5, Ca ascorbate 30, Ca citrate 60, rutin 25, quercetin 8, grape seed exts. 5, kelp 60, irish moss 30, **acetaminophen** 80, fillers 129.3, and mineral oils 3.2 parts.
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:486612 CAPLUS
DN 129:211416
TI Evaluation of the anti-**inflammatory** activity of the Turkish medicinal plant **Sambucus** ebulus
AU Yesilada, E.
CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacognosy, Gazi University, Ankara, 06330, Turk.
SO Chemistry of Natural Compounds (Translation of Khimiya Prirodnykh Soedinenii) (1998), Volume Date 1997, 33(5), 539-540
CODEN: CHNCA8; ISSN: 0009-3130
PB Consultants Bureau
DT Journal
LA English
AB **Sambucus** ebulus L. (Caprifoliaceae) herbs are widely used in Turkish folk medicine for the treatment of rheumatic pain. Anti-**inflammatory** and anti-arthritic effects of the exts. as well as fractions obtained from the aerial parts are investigated by using in vitro (PLA2-inhibitory activity) and in vivo test models (carrageenan- and serotonin-induced hind paw edema in mice, and adjuvant-induced chronic arthritis in rats). Through the fractionation of the MeOH ext. by successive extns. with hexane, chloroform, and n-butanol, an anti-**inflammatory** principle is isolated from the butanolic ext. and its structure is elucidated as chlorogenic acid.
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:486612 CAPLUS
DN 129:211416
TI Evaluation of the anti-**inflammatory** activity of the Turkish medicinal plant **Sambucus** ebulus
AU Yesilada, E.
CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacognosy, Gazi University, Ankara, 06330, Turk.
SO Chemistry of Natural Compounds (Translation of Khimiya Prirodnykh Soedinenii) (1998), Volume Date 1997, 33(5), 539-540
CODEN: CHNCA8; ISSN: 0009-3130
PB Consultants Bureau
DT Journal
LA English
AB **Sambucus** ebulus L. (Caprifoliaceae) herbs are widely used in Turkish folk medicine for the treatment of rheumatic pain. Anti-**inflammatory** and anti-arthritic effects of the exts. as well as fractions obtained from the aerial parts are investigated by using in vitro (PLA2-inhibitory activity) and in vivo test models (carrageenan- and serotonin-induced hind paw edema in mice, and adjuvant-induced chronic arthritis in rats). Through the fractionation of the MeOH ext. by successive extns. with hexane, chloroform, and n-butanol, an anti-**inflammatory** principle is isolated from the butanolic ext. and its structure is elucidated as chlorogenic acid.
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:16276 CAPLUS
DN 118:16276
TI **Silymarin** protects against paracetamol-induced lipid peroxidation and liver damage
AU Muriel, Pablo; Garciapina, Tania; Perez-Alvarez, Victor; Mourelle, Marisabel
CS Dep. Farmacol. Toxicol., Politec. Nac., Mexico City, Mex.
SO Journal of Applied Toxicology (1992), 12(6), 439-42
CODEN: JJATDK; ISSN: 0260-437X
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of **silymarin** on liver damage induced by **acetaminophen** (APAP) intoxication was studied. Wistar male rats pretreated (72 h) with 3-methylcholantrene (3-MC) (20 mg kg-1 body wt. i.p.) were divided into three groups: animals in group 1 were treated with acetoaminophen (APAP) (500 mg kg-1 body wt. p.o.), group 2 consisted of animals that received APAP plus **silymarin** (200 mg kg-1 body wt. p.o.) 24 h before APAP, and rats in group 3 (control) received the equiv. amt. of the vehicles. Animals were sacrificed at different times after APAP administration. Reduced glutathione (GSH), lipid peroxidn. and glycogen were measured in liver and alk. phosphatase (AP), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP) and glutamic pyruvic transaminase (GPT) activities were measured in serum. After APAP intoxication, GSH and glycogen decreased very fast (1 h) and remained low for 6 h. Lipid peroxidn. increased three time over the control 4 and 6 h after APAP treatment. Enzyme activities increased 18 h after intoxication. In the group receiving APAP plus **silymarin**, levels of lipid peroxidn. and serum enzyme activities remained within the control values at any time studied. The fall in GSH was not prevented by **silymarin**, but glycogen was restored at 18 h. It was concluded that **silymarin** can protect against APAP intoxication through its antioxidant properties, possibly acting as a free-radical scavenger.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN
AN 93073807 MEDLINE
DN 93073807 PubMed ID: 1444327
TI In vivo anti-**influenza** virus activity of plant flavonoids possessing inhibitory activity for **influenza** virus sialidase.
AU Nagai T; Miyaichi Y; Tomimori T; Suzuki Y; Yamada H
CS Oriental Medicine Research Center, Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
SO ANTIVIRAL RESEARCH, (1992 Sep) 19 (3) 207-17.
Journal code: 8109699. ISSN: 0166-3542.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199212
ED Entered STN: 19930122
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19921222
AB Isoscutellarein (5,7,8,4'-tetrahydroxyflavone) from the leaf of Scutellaria baicalensis non-competitively inhibited (IC50, 20 microM) the hydrolysis of sodium p-nitrophenyl-N-acetyl-alpha-D-neuraminate by **influenza** virus sialidase with an apparent Ki value of 41 microM. Negligible inhibitory activity was observed for mouse liver sialidase at a concentration of 79 microM. Isoscutellarein also inhibited the replication of **influenza** virus A/WSN/33 in Madin-Darby bovine kidney cells with 50% virus inhibitory dose at 16 nmol/well and **influenza** virus A/PR/8/34 in the allantoic sac of embryonated egg with little toxic effects. The flavone showed significant anti-**influenza** virus activity in vitro similar to isoscutellarein-8-methylether (F36) (Nagai, T., Miyaichi, Y., Tomimori, T., Suzuki, Y. and Yamada H., 1990, Chem. Pharm. Bull. 38, 1329-1332), and more potent virucidal activity in ovo than F36. However, F36 completely prevented proliferation of mouse-adapted **influenza** virus A/PR/8/34 in mouse lung by the intranasal (0.5 mg/kg) and intraperitoneal (4 mg/kg) administrations, and it was more potent than the known anti-**influenza** virus substance, amantadine. Intranasal administration of F36 (0.5 mg/kg) also protected mice against a lethal **influenza** virus A/PR/8/34 infection. Isoscutellarein significantly inhibited lung virus proliferation when administered intranasally or orally to mice. F36 and isoscutellarein showed negligible toxic effect against mice. These results suggested that flavones, which have potent **influenza** virus sialidase inhibitory activity, have anti-**influenza** virus activity in vivo.

L7 ANSWER 25 OF 34 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 10
AN 1993:101686 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395056882
TI **Silymarin** protects against paracetamol-induced lipid peroxidation and liver damage.
AU Muriel, Pablo [Reprint author]; Garciapina, Tania; Perez-Alvarez, Victor; Mourelle, Marisabel
CS Dep. Farmacologia Toxicologia, Centro Investigacion Estudios Avanzados Inst. Politecnico Nacional, Apartado Postal 14-740, Mexico D.F., CP 07000, Mexico
SO Journal of Applied Toxicology, (1992) Vol. 12, No. 6, pp. 439-442. CODEN: JJATDK. ISSN: 0260-437X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 9 Feb 1993
Last Updated on STN: 10 Feb 1993
AB The effect of **silymarin** on liver damage induced by **acetaminophen** (APAP) intoxication was studied. Wistar male rats pretreated (72 h) with 3-methylcholantrene (3-MC) (20 mg kg-1 body wt. i.p.) were divided into three groups: animals in group 1 were treated with **acetaminophen** (APAP) (500 mg kg-1 body wt. p.o.), group 2 consisted of animals that received APAP plus **silymarin** (200 mg kg-1 body wt. p.o.) 24 h before APAP, and rats in group 3 (control) received the equivalent amount of the vehicles. Animals were sacrificed at different times after APAP administration. Reduced glutathione (GSH), lipid peroxidation and glycogen were measured in liver and alkaline phosphatase (AP), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP) and glutamic pyruvic transaminase (GPT) activities were measured in serum. After APAP intoxication, GSH and glycogen decreased very fast (1 h) and remained low for 6 h. Lipid peroxidation increased three times over the control 4 and 6 h after APAP treatment. Enzyme activities increased 18 h after intoxication. In the group receiving APAP plus **silymarin**, levels of lipid peroxidation and serum enzyme activities remained within the control values at any time studied. The fall in GSH was not prevented by **silymarin**, but glycogen was restored at 18 h. It was concluded that **silymarin** can protect against APAP intoxication through its antioxidant properties, possibly acting as a free-radical scavenger.

L7 ANSWER 33 OF 34 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 11
AN 1990:33260 BIOSIS
DN PREV199089020226; BA89:20226
TI SILYBIN DIHEMISUCCINATE PROTECTS AGAINST GLUTATHIONE DEPLETION AND LIPID PEROXIDATION INDUCED BY **ACETAMINOPHEN** ON RAT LIVER.
AU CAMPOS R [Reprint author]; GARRIDO A; GUERRA R; VALENZUELA A
CS LAB DE BIOQUIM FARMACOL, INST DE NUTRICION Y TECNOL DE LOS ALIMENTOS, UNIV DE CHILE, CASILLA 15138, SANTIAGO 11, CHILE
SO Planta Medica, (1989) Vol. 55, No. 5, pp. 417-419.
CODEN: PLMEAA. ISSN: 0032-0943.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 19 Dec 1989
Last Updated on STN: 20 Dec 1989
AB **Acetaminophen** hepatotoxicity is characterized by glutathione depletion, cellular necrosis, and in some instances, by the induction of lipid peroxidation. Silybin dihemisuccinate, a soluble form of the flavonoid **silymarin**, protects rats against liver glutathione depletion and lipid peroxidation induced by acute **acetaminophen** intoxication. Other biochemical parameters such as serum transaminase did not show the drastic increase observed under **acetaminophen** intoxication when animals were treated with the flavonoid. Preliminary results suggest that silybin dihemisuccinate may be another antidote against **acetaminophen** hepatotoxicity.